THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.
By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

VOL. XII., N°. 570. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1861. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICATION.

CHINKIANG, 23*d May*, 1861.

THE British Consulate at Chinkiang has been moved to Silver Island.

THOS. ADKINS.
31au *Acting Vice-Consul.*

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JANMAHOMED MANJEE is authorised to sign my name per procuration *from 1st July*, 1861.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY.
29ju Shanghai, 21st *June*, 1861.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned has this day assumed charge of the Shanghai Branch of the above Bank.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN HOWARD GWYTHER,
Manager
20ju Shanghai, 8th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES MURDOCH YOUNG has been authorized from the 1st May last, to sign our Firm at Yokuhama per procuration.

OVERWEG & Co.
31au Shanghai, 1st June, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. PETER W. LACEY is admitted a partner in our Cargo Boat business.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned purposes proceeding to Newchwang to establish himself there as *Merchant & General Commission Agent* under the style or firm of THOMAS PLATT & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
20ju April 24th, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned intends establishing himself in Ningpo as MERCHANT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, *on the 1st of May next.*

G. P. JORDAN.
90ju. Shanghai, 23d April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as *Auctioneer and General Commission Agent.*

Office and Godown in North Gate Street.

J. ANDREWS WHEELOCK.
tf Shanghai, 8th April, 1861

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Public that SAKEKE & Co., a Silk firm, was opened by a company of three, but on the *29th day of the 1st moon, 11th year (10th March* 1861), they dissolved partnership, having transferred their interest and good will in said business to CAMINO, who will always be supplied at the old stand, with the same assorted variety of goods, by which the shop has earned its reputation, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the public patronage given to the late firm at their SILK SHOP, *Yang-king-pang Street.*

N.B.—All outstanding accounts of the late firm of SAFKEE & Co. must be presented within two months for settlement to

HANKEE & Co.
late SAKEE & Co.
13jy Shanghai, 13th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by Mr. T. F. G. HOWELL at Yokuhama, will henceforward be carried on in our name, Mr. T. F. G. HOWELL being authorized to sign our Firm.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership under the name of *Hawkins & Co.* for the purpose of carrying on the business of SHIPWRIGHT, in all its various Branches; their Office and Yard is in the "Shanghai Dock Yard" where all Orders received will be strictly attended to.

RICHARD S. GOUGH.
EDWARD HAWKINS.
9no Shanghai, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of the undersigned has this day been dissolved. Mr. J. BONISTEDT will carry on our Business in future in his own name and likewise settle all outstanding accounts.

WADMAN & Co.
4ja Ningpo, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established themselves at Foochow as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, under the style of RUSDEN, PHIPPS & Co.

A. W. G. RUSDEN.
A. L. PHIPPS.
29ju Foochau, 1st June, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will henceforth conduct his business at Foochow and Amoy under the style or firm of JOHN FORSTER & Co., and at Amoy MR. JAMES MILLISCH is authorized to sign the firm per procuration.

JOHN FORSTER.
7ao Foochow, 27th *May*, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency* at this port.

RICHARD DUDLEY.
10au Hankow, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Place as *General Agent and Commission Merchant*, under the firm of REINHARD & Co.

HUGO REINHARD.
9no Hankow, 26th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at HANKOW as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Merchant.*

CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, 20th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that I have established myself as a *Commission Agent*, at this Port, under the name and firm of PLATT & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
tf Tientsin, 8th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.

JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
6ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

I beg to give notice that I have established myself as Agent here to carry on business generally with the Chinese in Imports and Exports, having had twenty one years experience in business in China and being acquainted with the language sufficiently to transact business without the assistance of Compradors. I am also about to open a Branch of my business at Newchwang during the Summer season under the Superintendence of a European gentlemen who is well versed in the Chinese language, which will also be conducted without the assistance of Compradors.

P. F. RICHARDS.
7se Tientsin, 17 March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day established themselves in business at this port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the Firm of CHANG, MARTIN & Co.

CHARLES GRANT.
HENRY MELLER.
tf Tientsin, 14th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

M. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.

Gap

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency* at this Port under the style of MALTBY & Co.

JOHN MALTBY.
Nagasaki, 7th May, 1861.

MR. EDWARD MALTBY is authorised to sign our firm from this date.

MALTBY & Co.
10au Nagasaki, 7th May, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port from this date as a *General Commission Agent.*

THOMAS B. GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself as *General Agent at Nagasaki, Japan.*

JOHN HUGHES.
tf Nagasaki, 10th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent* at this port.

CHARLES HAGEDORN.
4ja Nagasaki, 15th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as *General Commission Agents*, at this port, under the style of R. ARNOLD & Co.

ROBT. ARNOLD.
FRANCIS A. GROOM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this port as *General Commission Agents*, under the style of

SCHULTZE, REIS & Co.
ADOLPH SCHULTZE.
AD. REIS.
20jy Yokohama, 1st April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted at this port by the Undersigned, will from 1st of June next be carried on under the firm of CHARLES THOREL & Co.

CHARLES THOREL.
31au Yokuhama (Kanagawa), 31st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. FRED. CORNS is this day admitted a Partner in my firm, and the business hitherto conducted in my name will on or after this date be carried on under the style of ASPINALL, CORNS & Co. as public *Silk and Tea Inspectors and General Commission Agents.*

W. G. ASPINALL.
10au Yokohama, 1st April, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have this day commenced business as Ship and Insurance Brokers, under the Firm of KILLICK & MARTIN.

JAMES KILLICK.
JAMES HENRY MARTIN.
29, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street,
tf London, E. C., 1st March, 1861.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to accept risks to (and) or from Shanghae to (and) or *from* the various Treaty Ports on the Yang-tsze-kiang River.

DENT & Co.
Agents Union Insurance Society of Canton.
15jy Shanghai, 12th June, 1861.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged three-quarters, and for Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
F. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
S. C. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. THONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
28de Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

LAND TO LET ON BUILDING LEASE.

A Piece of Land between 3 and 4 *mow* situated on the British side of the Yang-king-pang Creek, about 200 yards above Taylor's Bridge and near the Race Course.

For further Particulars, apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 29th May, 1861.

TO LET.

THE New House in Barrier Road opposite to Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co., containing 10 Large Upper Rooms with Rooms below suitable for a Store or Offices. A piece of Land attached for Godowns if required.

Also,

The Dwelling House and Store occupied by the Undersigned. The Stock and Good Will of the Business may be arranged for by application to.

J. W. WRIGHT.
Barrier Road, Shanghai,
16th May, 1861. tf

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House, situated on the Bund of the American Settlement; formerly occupied by H. I. M.'s Minister Monsr. DE BOURBOULON will be vacated by the present tenants *on the 31st Instant.*

For Particulars, apply to

J. WHITTALL.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1861.

FOR SALE.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ELEMENTS OF JAPANESE GRAMMAR,
BY
H.E. RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Esq, C.B.
London Mission, Shanghai.
20ju Shanghai, 1st June, 1861.

NEW WORK.

"THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY IN CHINA."
2nd Edition
by WILLIAM LOCKHART, F.R.C.S. F.R.G.S.
of the London Missionary Society.

FOR Sale at the *North-China Herald* Office. Price Tls. 3 per copy.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1861.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

(St. Péray Mousseux), in 2 dz. c. a ½ dz.	T.	10
(Perrier & Jouet), ...	1	,,	,,	10
Pale Sherry.				
(Misa & Co.), ...	2	,,	,,	7
(Lopes Villegas), ...	2	,,	,,	7
(Other Brands), ...3 &	2	,,	,,	7
Port.....	3	,,	,,	8

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in ½ doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.
Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.
Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.
Cream Gin in doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th November, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

DR. EASTLACK, Surgeon-dentist, Hongkong, will revisit Shanghae about the 1st of September.

Shanghai, 27th April, 1861.

PILOT BOAT *NEW YORK* 81 TONS.
,, *J. A. POTTER* 30 ,,

WE the undersigned Licensed Pilots for the port of Shanghae having purchased the above boats, will attend to all communications that may be addressed to us through Messrs. H. FOGG & Co., where we have established our office, and we beg to inform all ship Masters visiting this port that none but *licensed* pilots will be put out of either of the above boats.

WM. H. MOORE,
R. B. WADE,
J. K. MOONEY,
JOHN EVANS.
17au Shanghai, 22d February, 1861.

E. C. KIRBY,
General Storekeeper, Commission Agent, and Druggist,
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

Cheang-fong 祥豐
MRS. CLIFTON,
SUCCESSOR TO
MRS. MARSH,
Millinery and Drapery Establishment,
CONSULATE ROAD,
Corner of Church Street.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861,

EDWARD BYRNE,
Custom House Agent and Marine Surveyor,
OFFICE IN BRIDGE STREET,
Adjoining Messrs. Hall & Holtz's Store, and opposite Messrs. Dow & Co.
10au Shanghai, 16th May, 1860.

H. EVANS & CO.,
Ship Bread Bakers and General Importers.
4my SHANGHAI.

Wm. DATO & Co.
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.
YANG-KING-PANG,
Corner of Rue de Mausolée.
7oc Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

高福利 *Kaou-fuh-le.*
LIQUOR VAULT & BILLIARD SALOON,
BY THE PROPRIETORS
W. GODFREY & H. LUXTON.
WINES, SPIRITS & PROVISIONS,
Wholesale and Retail.
END OF PARK LANE AND MALOO.
Crossing the Barrier Road.
27jy Shanghai, 30th July, 1860.

D. LEROY,
General Commission Agent and Auctioneer,
SHANGHAI.
SALE-ROOM, NORTH GATE STREET.
NEAR THE BUND.

*** *Goods received from* 8 A.M. *till* 5 P.M.; *all orders promptly attended to; liberal Advances made on goods left for Sale.*

PUBLIC SALES EVERY WEEK.
tf April, 24th, 1861.

豐順 *Fong-shun.*
J. L. ROBERTS,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent,
FRENCH BUND
Corner of Rue du Consulat,
SHANGHAI.

Chun-haou. 成號瑞記
SAKEE,
YANG-KIN-PANG.
SHANGHAE.
HAS always for Sale at moderate prices Silks, Satins and Embroideries, Lacquered and Japan Ware, and a variety of European goods.
20ap Shanghai, 19th April, 1861.

C. H. RICHARDS & CO.,
STOREKEEPERS,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
AMERICAN JEU-YO-BAN
27de YOKUHAMA. JAPAN.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Azof*, Capt. Laing, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Thursday, the 4th Proximo, at daylight* (or any time of the night *of the 3d and 4th*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,700 bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Monday, the 1st July*, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Tuesday, the 2d Proximo*, and Parcels at the Office until Noon of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN,
Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 29th June, 1861.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the Boston (U. S. A.) Board of Underwriters.

EVERETT FRAZAR.
tf Shanghai, 29th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.

MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

W. B. VARCO,
Tea Inspector, &c.
6jy Canton, 1st July, 1861.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s

Pale Sherry in cases of 2 doz. ea., Tls. 8 per doz.			
Port	2	"	" 8 "
Pale Brandy	1	"	" 7 "
Claret	2	"	" 6.50 "
Do.	2	"	" 10 "

Superior Port and Pale Sherry in cases of 3 doz. each at Tls. 7 per doz.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.
29ju

FOR SALE.

THE Ship "*MADRAS*," of 1,200 Tons Register, American measurement, was built in Boston U. S. in 1854. The Framing is of the best Oak and her planking of the best American Red Pine. Is coppered and copper-fastened, and well-fitted above and below. Was formerly called the "*ALERT*," and was purchased by Messrs. Green of London, and employed by the British Government as a Transport during the Crimean War.

The Vessel is fitted with Double Topsail Yards; the Standing and Running Rigging, Masts, Yards, two Suits of Sails, Ground Tackle, Hawsers, Spare Gear, Blocks, Cooking and Cabin Gear, &c., are all complete, with an Inventory of other Stores.

Was in dock about two months ago, when the Copper was repaired and the damage sustained by the collision with the "Berwick Walls" was made good. All that is now required to make her available to carry dry and perishable Cargoes, is to be caulked and re-coppered. With her Masts and Yards aloft, she has only Sixty Tons of Ballast on board, is perfectly tight and shows no sign of straining, having brought 2,200 tons of Coal from Europe.

The Vessel is desirable as a Chinese Emigration Ship, having a height of eight feet in the 'tween decks fore and aft, with complete ventilation. Can be viewed daily as she now lies off the Old Dock.

For further Particulars, apply to
EDWARD BYRNE.
Ship Broker, &c.
tf Shanghai, 24th June, 1861.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1861.

NOTICE.—The Hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3.30 P.M., also on Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Bibles (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kong*, every Sunday evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England,	May 10	Hankow,	June 19
Bombay,	"	Nagasaki,	" 19
Hongkong,	June 24	Kanagawa,	" 16
Tientsin,	June 13		

Latest dates in England from China,—
Hongkong .. Mar. 15 } Received *viâ* Marseilles, April 20.
Shanghai ... " 6 }

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 28th June 1861.	*Ending 28th June 1860.*
22,—*Max.* 78 *Min.* 72 ..... *Max.* 77 *Min.* 72	
23,— " 83 " 76 ..... " 85 " 72	
24,— " 88 " 78 ..... " 82 " 74	
25,— " 90 " 71 ..... " 84 " 74	
26,— " 75 " 71 ..... " 83 " 70	
27,— " 83 " 76 ..... " 77 " 71	
28,— " 86 " 70 ..... " 77 " '69	

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

EXCHANGE,.....No quotations.

OPIUM.

Malwa		*Patna*	
June New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.
22, 530 a 535	—	.... 690	630
24, ... 522	—	.... 645	630
25, ... 522	—	.... 645	630
26, ... 522	—	.... 640	630
27, ... 522	—	.... 640	630
28, ... 522	—	.... 640	630

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—June 28th, *Ismun*, (Am. bq.), Nagasaki; *Iskanderia*, (Ibr. bg.), Nagasaki; *Kwa*, (Br. bq.), Hakodadi, *Greta*, (Ham. bg.) Kingpoot, *Ly-ee-moon*, (Ibr. str.), Hongkong.

DEPARTED.—June 28th, *Ida D. Rogers*, (Am. sch.) Chefoo; *Amazone*, (Hano. bq.), Hongkong and Whampoa; *Garland*, (Am. sch.), Newchwang.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Bouncer*, from Hankow, M. Simon. Per *Mona*, Mr. Framjee Hormusjee. Per *Fernandez*, from Hongkong and Fuchau, Mrs. P. J. Tavares and 2 children, Messrs. Plumer, Allan, and Bourne. Per *Ly-ee-moon*, from Hongkong, Mrs. Thomsett and child, Messrs. Pollard, Vylamel, Downie, Boot, Guibert, and Runcombe.

DEPARTED.—Per *Fiery Cross*, for Kanagawa, Mrs. Hancock, Drs. Dickson, and Foulerton, Messrs. L. Oliphant, Russell, Flowers, Barber, Aspinall, and Greiswold.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—
May 20.
For Hongkong,—Mrs. Randall and infant, Ensign Cotton, Messrs. Fenwick, Watson, Piccope, Wilkinson, and Percival.
For Shanghai,—Mr. Westall.
June 4.
For Hongkong,—Dr. W. Lockhart,
For Shanghai,—Mrs. Parkes and Mr. J. Mackillop.
June 20.
For Hongkong,—Mr. Maintz.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

The British Barque *Mona* and Junk *Tae-lee* in tow of Steamer *Tayung* left Hankow at 4 P.M. June 19th. On the evening of the 19th, up to noon of the 20th, blowing a gale from N.N.E. to N., found it therefore impossible to proceed that day. Weighed at daylight 21st, at 8 A.M., passed Steamer *Hellespont*, abreast Hwang-chau; at 3 P.M. passed Str. *Rajah* abreast Wu-hiu-tsion. June 23, 7 A.M. passed Fr. Lugger *Alouette* abreast Fitzroy Island; at 11 A.M. passed a Ningpo Boat with American Colors in Wild Boar Reach; at 3 P.M. passed Am. Lugger *Pontiac* at anchor abreast the Kienhien Pagoda. 24th, P.M. passed Gun-boat *Banterer*, Str. *Manila*, and Ningpo Boat with Am. Colors in Reiding Reach. 25th, 6 A.M. passed Str. *Pluto* and Schr. *May Queen*, at anchor in Sin-now-meaou Creek. 26th passed the Woosung Red Buoy at 9 A.M. *Fire Dart* and *Governor-General* arrived at Hankow on the afternoon of the 18th, and the *Scotland* on the afternoon of the 19th. H.M. ship *Bouncer* left at noon of the 19th for Shanghai, *viâ* the way ports. At Woohoo, June 23rd, *Heather Bell* and *Rosina* Br. Lugger, Am. Lugger *Independence*, and Messrs Russell & Co.'s House Boat. At Nanking, June 24th, Pr. Str. *Bo-Peep* and Am. schr. *New York*. At Chiukiang June 25th, a Dutch barque.

THE London mail of 27th May will be due in Hongkong on the 9th and here on the 10th July. Last year it arrived on the 11th per *Yang-tze*.

THE P. & O. steamer with the next outgoing Mail for Europe will leave on Thursday next the 4th proximo at daylight.

H.M. Gun-boat *Flamer* returned from the cruize, mentioned in our last issue, on Monday without having heard any thing of the attack on the Silk boats at Luh-shi, the letters written from here to apprize Capt. Goodenough of the circumstance not having reached him. The appearance of the row-boats at Nan-tsiun caused great consternation and two-thirds of the inhabitants fled. The Braves, or whatever they are, pressed on the man-of-war's boats, and one of the native boats was capsized whereby 8 or 9 men were drowned, this caused so much excitement that when when they got amongst them further up the river their demeanour was insulting and threatening; one of them made a cut with a sword at an English officer, which fortunately was warded off, they also fired at the boat.

After communicating with the Senior Naval Officer here, the *Flamer* left again on Monday, reached Luh-shi on Tuesday morning, and saw there the Headmen, one of whom was the very leader of the aggression on the silk boats. He denied it all, then confessed and said that the party was in fault, that they had passed without stopping when hailed, and that the boat and her cargo had been sent to Ping-bong. This was known to be untrue, but gave a reason for going to Ping-bong, which was reached in the afternoon early; cards were sent in with a request that the man in command would come down to talk on important subjects. He sent back a note on an irregular rough bit of paper, saying that he did not know what they wanted there, that it was not customary for foreigners to come there, and that he begged they would go away. A letter was then sent to him, informing him particularly of the reason of their visit and demanding the immediate restitution of all the property taken. It was then one o'clock, and so a message was sent to him threatening the most severe measures unless the property or an entirely satisfactory answer about it was sent by four o'clock.

At the same time the *Flamer* was taken through the bridge and placed in the best position for bombarding both the town and a fortified temple and camp.

The soldiers had come to the water's edge on the arrival of the boat with small bits of jade-stone, pearls, and crystal to trade in, but now went back to the fort and soon a great mustering of flags was seen. The town was not formerly walled, but the Rebels have erected a brick loop-holed wall enclosing a space about 200 by 250 yards, and have pulled down the houses which were outside this towards the canals passing on two sides.

One attempt at delay was made and at about a-quarter after four, the guns and rockets were just being levelled for a sharp lesson to them, when a letter was brought down, shortly followed by a messenger. The letter was entirely unsatisfactory saying that Luh-shi was under Soochow to which place reference must be made, and accusing the silk boats of trying to pass without inspection; but a messenger followed to say that orders should be immediately sent to Luh-shi to restore everything. An answer to the messenger, not the letter, informed them that at 7 on the following morning the *Flamer* should be at Luh-shi, and on the way should take all war-boats and guns from San-li-tchiou as a guarantee for performance of promise. She accordingly took the war-boats, &c., and at 7 next morning found a despatch at Luh-shi saying that orders had been given to restore everything. The Headman first wanted the duties and then the guns taken from the silk boats and declared that the latter had been sent to Soochow. He then asked for time. It was a good opportunity to tell him that everyone knew that he lied; that the boat and her cargo had been all along at Yih-li, to which place it would take an hour and a-half to go and the same to return, but that till noon would be given him to produce her. Eventually she came at 1 o'clock, but with the 50 bales of silk only, and no guns or other thing which had been lost. The guard and all the arms at the station were therefore secured as guarantee for the guns being sent, and letters were sent to Ping-bong informing them that their people would be taken to Shanghai unless satisfaction were given.

The Changmaos now brought the village elders into play, they having hidden themselves; but early on Thursday the guns and a watch appeared. The soldiers were released, and as it was evident that the Changmaos were squeezing the villagers for the value of the remaining articles stolen, the portion of the value of things lost, which the elders offered, was refused. The *Flamer* then left for Shanghai with the guns taken from San-li-chiou, leaving a letter for Ping-bong stating that she would be on the look-out again in those waters, and that they must then redeem their guns by paying the value of what was stolen. She arrived here on Friday.

Thus far the affair has terminated satisfactorily, and the sequence seems to depend much upon the discretion of foreigners in charge of property. It appears reasonable enough that the rebels, who are masters of the position, should exact a duty for passport through their possessions, and $4 per bale is so moderate that it had better be paid provided it is an exemption from any further squeeze. The frequent appearance of a gun-boat in those waters would effectually prevent the depradations of pirates.

SINCE the above was in type we have been favored with the following further account of the expedition, which fortunately is just in time to fill our vacant space.

The first expedition which started on Thursday and returned last Monday was simply exploratory, the object being to ascertain whether it were possible to take a gun boat right up to Nantsin or not. Captain Goodenough and Mr. Alabaster accompanied the expedition.

The first night they reached the first rebel station Mitsei-huan, where a rebel fleet was caught looting and squeezing, the gallant squadron leaving their spoils, however, behind them and bolting in all directions on the gun-boat's approach.

The next morning they passed the rebel town of Luh-shi where they found the rebel garrison all and every armed with foreign weapons turned out to receive them, thinking the gun-boat had come up to exact reparation for the seizure of the silk which had occurred the night before. This was not known however, and the *Flamer* soon reached San-li-tchiou, the great Rebel Custom-house, where some 100 or so of the greatest ruffians in the world seemed collected to extort money, levied, it is true, according to a regular tariff from the unfortunate traders.

As it was impossible for the gun-boat to go through the bridge, the expedition continued its way in the *Encounter's* pinnace and two gigs, and passed on through some fine lakes and under 6 or 7 very low bridges to Nantsin, seeing few rebels on their way—none indeed, save a very small garrison at Chin-shan and a few headless ones in the water; but causing immense commotion, being taken for a rebel expedition at every village it passed, and having to undergo much hard usage at the hands of old ladies who found they had run on a false alarm.

On arrival at Nantsin the fright was more serious, the people all clearing out on the approach of the first gig with Capt. Goodenough and Mr. Alabaster in it—though the other gig and the pinnace were out of sight—and firing as they fled, luckily without hitting any one, and on the gig pulling easily turning and coming up to attack it.

On explaining that they were not Changmaos the excitement seemed somewhat appeased, and telling the other gig and pinnace to pull back to some distance the gig pulled beyond the barrier into the town surrounded by 30 or 40 war boats, the crews of which insisted on shouting and blowing their lighted matches in a very threatening manner. Thinking this was merely the reaction of fear they pulled on where a little further the mystery of the continued excitement was explained, two boats having been upset and nine people drowned in the first frantic rush out of the town.

On reaching these bodies the excitement was tremendous, gingalls being pointed, swords waved, and for some minutes the annihilation of the party seemed inevitable; luckily, however, the tide was running out and allowing themselves to drift, while they kept a leader in conversation, the little party succeeded in getting to the barrier, and out to the other boats.

The next morning they pulled in again and were received by the two Heads of the Commission of Public Safety, the only authorities in the place, who apologised for the mistake of the night before.

Warning these gentry to desist from squeezing on their peril and receiving their promise that they would, the expedition pulled back getting cheap popularity by scrambling cash, bottles, &c., on the way at all the villages they came across.

Coming back to San-li-tchiou it was found that the 2nd Master had managed to secure the two European deserters stopping there; and the rebels, considerably subdued, gave the copy of the tariff they had refused before and promised to cease to levy duty on foreigners' goods.

It was then determined to see whether the Tung-wang route was practicable, and the *Flamer* steamed 3 miles further along the canal and through the Tung-wang Bridge with ease, going up as far as Mi-yeh, a poor village, in which the rebels have not left a single pig or chicken, and through the bridge there, the route being known to be open from that point.

Returning therefore to Ping-wang, an interview was attempted with the Chief Wan, but His Mightiness refused to show himself, sending a subordinate in his place, who learning that the expedition had come up partially to see that foreign property was not squeezed, said—"Fear not, there is no squeezing here, no boats ever come;" and by all accounts no boats ever do, Ping-wang, a well-built fort, surrounded by miles of levelled houses, being a war station and containing 4,000 or 5,000 Cantonese as great pirates and blackguards as any in China.

Learning that a great operation was about to be undertaken, probably against Hang-chow, the *Flamer* returned, calling at Luh-shi on her way back, Captain Goodenough going on shore and having an interview with the chief, a repulsive dirty Cantonese. Exacting a promise from him not to squeeze foreign boats, even of the 120 cash the amount he said he required, the *Flamer* returned to Shanghai to report success.

Immediately on arrival however, she had to start again to recover some silk which it appeared had been seized at Luh-shi the day before the first expedition started, Capt. Dew taking the command and two cutters and a number of marines strengthening the expedition.

Reaching Luh-shi no attempt was made to deny the seizure, which had, they said, been made because the boats had attempted to force their way contrary to the regulations, and the expedition was referred to Ping-wang for redress or arrangement, and Luh-shi was once more left to itself.

On anchoring off Ping-wang, a nice-looking boy tattooed on the face "Divine Kingdom of Universal Peace," brought off a paper to the effect that barbarian vessels were not allowed to go to Ping-wang, and directing the *Flamer* to return to Shanghai immediately. In reply to this he was informed that they had a communication to make, and a Chief, said to be a relative of the head chief, coming off he was handed a despatch demanding restitution of the things seized and warned that a collision would be inevitable unless he acceded to the demand, which was eventually done on the big gun being run out and a demonstration made—a despatch coming off to statethat orders had been sent to Luh-shi to give the silk, &c., up and the gun-boat therefore returned there.

The chiefs at that place owned to having received orders to restore the silk, but objected strongly to do so unless allowed to levy a fine on it and to keep the gun they had taken; and so long a delay took place that it became necessary to seize a certain number of the garrison as hostages, the boats had been seized the night before proving insufficient to induce compliance.

Immediately on the garrison being seized the silk came off and, though with much delay, the gun and various other stolen articles. Captain Dew released the boats and men, but retained the guns as security for the payment of the value of remining articles stolen, as it was evident that all money demanded then would be squeezed out of the unfortunate villagers. The expedition then returned to Shanghai.

We hope next week to be able to give some further particulars of interest, and translations of various papers found among the rebels.

LED HORSES.

THAT "Britannia rules the waves" is the firm belief of all her sons, and they feel, too, that her onward march to almost universal dominion, as it would seem, is to be traced solely to their obedience to her laws. All men are equal, by virtue of their birth; and under this conviction, the only law that prevailed in the beginning, was club-law. The administration of this code, however, proved to be so fatally inconvenient that men, in self-defence met together and voluntarily surrendered a very considerable portion of their birth-right to secure that "comfort, order and convenience," which they so signally failed to obtain under the "equality system." Hence the origin of assemblies, or "meeting of wise men," from Parliaments to Parish Vestries.

Under this wise system, tyrants have come to grief, and legally constituted authorities have grown up like trees by the water side and have become as the polished corners of the temple in our social system.

We are led to these reflections by the passing events in our little community, more especially as relate to the acknowledged nuisance of horses being led about the settlement for the purpose of exercise.

No greater truth has been propounded of late years, to our mind, than that a man may be too *near* an object as well as too far from it, to see it correctly. As public Journalists, we ought, writing *ex Cathedrâ*, and we profess, to hold a position that would seem to remove us from either category. We think therefore that there may have been faults on both sides.

The Municipal Council have an arduous, and a daily increasing duty to perform. No man in his sober senses, we think, can fairly charge this body, by whomsoever represented, with any desire to exercise the authority, which we have attempted to show has been wisely delegated to them for the common good, in an overbearing or intemperate manner. But the fact is, "tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur ab illis" 'Ere the days of club-law had expired in the early history of this settlement, these things were not so, why should the Council interfere now, it is asked? The argument is plausible, but the answer obvious—*necessity*. That which was a tolerable nuisance in 1855 has become intolerable in 1861. And when the ribs of some European *terrarum dominus* have been fractured by a playful "thorough bred," the nuisance will doubtless cease by common consent.

We could "hiccup" truisms and record wise "sayings" on this head almost without limit, but we feel that they will present themselves to our readers without our intervention, we therefore proceed, as is our privilege to argue the other side of the question.

Whilst we have every desire to support our *Wittena-gemote* or "meeting of wise men"—the Municipal Council to wit, we cannot refrain from impressing upon them the propriety of a due observance of the *suaviter in modo* in their legitimate exercise of the *fortiter in re*. We do not presume to say that *individually* this essential ingredient is in any way wanting, in our representatives but the greatest pains should be taken in issuing general orders to ordinary police constables, that their line of action should be so clearly marked out as to leave little probability of those excesses being committed, which, from time to time, have reached our ears. In taking valuable property from the hands of its guardians, who may probably be infringing the *lex scripta*, the utmost caution is required that they shall not overstep their legitimate authority. We urge this the less reluctantly, because we are led to believe that well founded cases of this description have taken place.

The words *lex scripta* which we have used, bring us to another consideration which we think comes within our province to refer to. Daniel O'Connell boasted that he could drive a coach and four through every Act of Parliament passed by the British Legislature. It *has* been our boast here that we possess no Acts of Parliament whatever—that the whole go-

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vernment of the Settlement rests upon the individual temper of the foreign residents —the voluntary system, in fact—and that the Municipal Council has no legal *status* whatever. We have no desire to swim in deep waters, lest in *mare profundum* we be drowned, and we decline at this juncture to discuss the question. We are induced, however, to think that this is an error, although a popular one. All we can say is, in the spirit of Anthony's answer to the charge lodged against his friend Cæsar—and we urge it with far more justice—if it be so, it is a grievous fault and grievously will Shanghai have to answer for it.

The danger of bathing in the Woosung River cannot be too extensively made known. A most distressing instance occurred this morning. A gentleman holding a high position in H. M. Dockyard service, Mr. H. J. Allan, and who had arrived but a few days ago from Hongkong in the steam-ship *Fernand s*, went from on board that vessel for a bathe in the river. He had been, but a few minutes in the water, three at most, when he was suddenly missed by some who had seen him but a moment previously about ten yards from the ship. It was thought that he might have returned on board, but on diligent search being made the appalling fact that he had sunk became evident. He was a good swimmer and it is supposed was seized with cramp, and sucked in by one of the numerous eddies and under currents. Some exclamations were heard by those on board the ship, but the chief officer who immediately looked over the side saw nothing to account for them.

The spot was dragged by several boats from H.M.S. *Encounter* and *Renard*, but without any result.

THE YANG-TSZE-KIANG.

From Hankow there are dates to the 19th, by the *Mona* and H.M. gun-boat *Bouncer*. The Rebels had made a march nearer, but it was generally believed they did not intend to advance upon that city.

The country about Hankow and all down the river is extensively inundated. Ngan-king was being bombarded on the land side and some two hundred Mandarin boats of Imperialists were anchored in the offing. The Rebels left Wu-hu on the 23nd to attack some place down the river, and the Imperialists were advancing upon the city. Chin-kiang appeared to be quiet. At Kiang-yin lower down the river, the *Bouncer's* boat, sent on shore for fish as on former occasions, was fired upon by the Rebels.

TIEN-TSIN.

No later news has been received. The mail is not expected from thence until the 2nd proximo.

NINGPO.

At this port there is very little doing, the new system introduced at the Custom House causes so much detention that the Chinese do not care to send their goods in foreign bottoms. The only vessels engaged are those which were chartered some time since, for others there is nothing offering. Everything remains the same with regard to the rebels, who do not appear to have made any further advances.

There are still complaints of many Foreigners of bad character lurking about the place only awaiting favorable opportunities for committing robbery and depredation.

H.B.M. CONSULAR COURT, SHANGHAE.

THE QUEEN *versus* T. J. BIRDSEYE.

Before W. H. Medhurst, Esq., *H.M. Consul.*

PLAINT.—The Defendant, T. J. Birdseye, entered the Consulate on the afternoon of the 27th inst., and unlawfully released two Chinese prisoners there in custody.

The Defendant having heard the Plaint read, replied—"I admit the charge and can only apologize for acting so. I was irritated at the time."

The Consul observed that he had intended to imprison the Defendant, if the charge were proven; but in consequence of his absolute submission and apology, he should only be fined.

SENTENCE.

That the Defendant pay a fine of *Fifty Dollars* to the Queen.

MUNICIPAL.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
SHANGHAI, *12th June*, 1861.

Present, WILLIAM HOWARD, *Chairman.*
J. PRIESTLEY TATE, *Treasurer.*
EDWIN PICKWOAD, *Secretary.*

The Police were inspected and some cases o drunkenness and disorder disposed of. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Resolution of the Land Renters on the subject of Secretary's salary at the Meeting on 6th inst., was read, as follows:—

Proposed by J. Priestley Tate, Esq., and seconded by Andrew Brand, Esq.: "That the pay of the Secretary to the Municipal Council be fixed at Two Thousand four hundred taels per annum, with an additional sum of Seventy-five taels per month in lieu of apartments as originally proposed. This Resolution to take effect retrospectively from 1st March last."

Copy of letter from Municipal Council of 10th June to the various Consuls, as follows, to be inserted in Minutes:—

"SHANGHAI, *10th June*, 1861.

SIR,—We have the honor to inform you that at a Meeting of Land Renters in the Foreign Settlement held on 6th inst., at which H.B.M.'s Consul, W. H. Medhurst, Esq. presided, the following resolution, proposed by E. Webb, Esq., (Messrs. Dent & Co.), and seconded by J. L. Man, Esq. (Messrs. G. Barnett & Co.), was unanimously carried:

"That considering the increasing population of this Settlement and that doubts have been cast upon the power of the Consuls to enforce the provisions of the Land Regulations, as accepted at the General Meeting of the Community held on the 11th July, 1854, this Meeting considers it to be most essential to the interest of all Land Renters concerned, that the Consuls of the Treaty Powers, as well as those resident here without Treaty Rights, should lose no time in obtaining from their respective governments such a special authorization of the Code as shall establish its legality beyond question, and so enable each Consul to enforce its provisions on every person under his jurisdiction."

As the purport of the Land Regulations is of vital importance to the general welfare of the Settlement, which contains such a number of individuals (exclusive of Chinese) of different nationalities, all of whom enjoy either by special Treaty or sufferance, the privilege of exterritoriality, we earnestly beg your early attention to the foregoing and trust that you will be pleased in your despatch to your Government impressibly to recommend their furnishing you with the wished-*for special authorization of the existing code of* Land Regulations, which was drawn up by the proper authorities, perhaps more with a view to meet local requirements than fine points of law.

We further beg to suggest that with the Land Regulations themselves, you will also be pleased to forward a copy of this letter.

We have the honor to be,
&c., &c., &c.,
(Signed) W. HOWARD, *Chairman.*
" J. PRIESTLEY TATE.
" W. SHEPARD WETMORE.

To the Consuls of America, France, Russia, Denmark, Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen, the Netherlands, Oldenburg, Portugal, Prussia, Sardinia, Spain, and Sweden and Norway.

Several replies to the above communication were received and read.

Letters from H.M. Consul and G. H. Fitzroy, Esq. on the matter of increased pay by H. E. the Taoutai on account of Chinese Wharfage dues were read. In acknowledging receipt of the letter, the Secretary was ordered to intimate to the Commissioner of Customs that, in authorizing the erection of weighing boxes on the Bund, such boxes were not to exceed 60 square feet.

In the matter of the horse nuisance, the Secretary was ordered to address the Community through the columns of the *North-China Herald.*

The Inspector of Roads made his report when several cases of nuisance committed by the Chinese inhabitants were ordered to be brought before H.B.M. Consul. The Inspector of Roads was further ordered to have the Ma-tou immediately metalled.

The Board then separated.

SPECIAL MEETING.

28th June, 1861.

Present, W. SHEPARD WETMORE, *Chairman.*
J. PRIESTLEY TATE, *Treasurer.*
EDWIN PICKWOAD, *Secretary.*

—A Special Meeting of the Board was held this day, when the Secretary reported that William Howard, Esq., had tendered his resignation at the Board, whereupon, it was resolved that W. Shepard Wetmore, Esq., do take the Chair.

Agreed to.

The Secretary then laid before the Board a letter from H.B.M. Consul on the subject of horses being led about the Settlement for exercise against the provisions of the Land Regulations.

The subject was fully discussed by the Board, and it was decided that the orders received by the police remain in force, until a convenient place could be found for the purpose required.

The Inspector of Roads was called before the Board and minute directions given for greater vigilance on the matter of nuisances. All cases, whether of Europeans or natives, of refusal or neglect to comply with the provisions of the Land Regulations were at once to be reported to the Board. The Secretary also was ordered to see these instructions duly carried into force, and to order that every policeman on his return from his beat should make a report of the state of his district, which was to be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—It is a generally received axiom that the possession of landed property renders its owner conservative; and on this good principle I was always under the impression the Municipal Government of this Settlement was founded.

Much then was my surprise to find meetings of landholders, purporting to be convened for *them alone, were attended by non-renters, and* from amongst them one of our Municipal Council was chosen. I do not refer to the able Secretary of the Council, who, being a salaried and permanent officer, as well as a member of the Board does not require the qualification of a land renter. My only reason for troubling you with this letter is to ascertain the opinion of my fellow landholders as to the eligibility of non-renters to hold Municipal offices.

Apologizing for intruding on your valuable columns on this subject, so long after the last meeting of land renters has taken place, pleading press of business and "never too late to mend,"

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A LAND RENTER.

Shanghai, 27th June, 1861.

NANKING AND THE INHABITANTS THEREOF.

The walls of Nanking are 17 miles in circumference. The material employed is generally brick work beautifully laid and finished, but at intervals large masses of stone have been used. They have been repaired and patched up at various times, so that but little of the very ancient part remains. The plan of the city was evidently made to meet the peculiar turn and flow of a large stream which now forms the city mont, for wherever *the stream gives a turn the wall gives a bend also,* and there is no sign whatever that the canal is of artificial construction. I donot suppose that at any time more than one-seventh of the space enclosed by the walls was covered with houses, certainly not more than a twelfth is at present blest with human residences. There is capital pheasant shooting in the northern part, leading to the Great River, and the best is 6 miles long. Snipe and wild fowl are very plentiful during the season in the city, and the fishing must be likewise excellent if the enormous carp I have seen captured, are any index as to the probable sport. Two or three fine trees are covered with beautiful white herons who wheel about fighting and screaming, delighted probably that so much marsh and desert exist close beneath their roosting places. But I am not going to give you a guide-book description of the place. If you will come with me we will take a walk through it, and see what *there is to be seen. Allons!* Entering the South Gate a dirty man asks for the pass of His Foreign Excellency, while an admiring boy claws hold of your umbrella or coat tails and having inspected you to his satisfaction screams out that the Foreign Devil has arrived. Having satisfied the janitor you must look sharp to get out of the way of two fagots of enormous reeds which are approaching you, apparently of its own accord, for no motive agency is visible. When alongside you find that a little donkey is propelling the bundles, or perhaps a little girl—boys do not seem to like the work. If you watch the donkey you will see that in China he loses nothing of his proverbial obstinacy. He will lay down in the middle of the gate with his bundle on the top of him and defy all the powers that be to move him, until it is his good will and pleasure to resume his journey. All the passengers have little wooden billets tied round their waists with a Heavenly seal impressed thereon. Did a Chinaman venture into Nanking without this badge his head would be in the greatest state of danger. The street from the South Gate toward the North is fine and broad. In its happier days great attention was evidently paid to the pavement thereof, in some places the stones were even fantastically carved; but now there is the holes and little ponds and gutters reeking with filth, and on a wet day it takes an impossible to say but the bare-legged inhabitants wandering *about on their proper occasions.* A man comes riding along dressed in scarlet or party-coloured garments with a yellow cap on his head, in his hand he holds a bright red umbrella of foreign make, behind him run after him, one with a big rusty gun, holding on to the tail of the pony (who does not resent the insult as other ponies would,) the other with a flag on a bamboo pole. The horseman scowls on you as he passes, but he is a chief. Those little slaves following were kidnapped by him during an expedition, and will never see home or parents more, but they call him the "Tai-jen" and follow him everywhere. If you see a dozen more boys at home, likewise kidnapped, but he can kill them if they run away or disobey him. *It is a hard life, although they are well fed;* but brighter days are in store for the urchins, they will grow old and strong, will themselves go to the war, and murder, kill, and destroy, until they in their turn may ride in state and call fair runs in the streets of the Heavenly City with slaves at their heels. But there is another side to this: you see a little boy throwing stones and calling you a devil, laughing with all his might, he has forgotten all about home and is begining to enjoy Taeping life and laziness, although only 12 years old he has got his pockets full and would fain run in into a fight or anybody else if only let loose to do so, but he has got an incipient skin disease and will be a frightful object in a week or so, his master will kick him out into the street, and *he will lie in a* corner with a little bowl in his hand begging for rice or cash to try and keep his life's lamp a little longer alight. Let us leave the city for a moment to follow this boy to an end, and walk through the T'ien-hai-kwan village where the starvelings have flocked together in hundreds; for there is the port, and foreign brethren are wont to give cash away and eke rice from the neighbouring cook shop. There they lay or crawl, this one with his toes off from frost-bite, that one too weak to speak. What, you ask, when it is given to you? Why eat it in your hand on it, or it will be stolen. Alas, the hand can move no longer, not even a dollar would make a muscle stir. The beggar is dead at his bowl, and the flaunting proclamation of the Heavenly King on the wall over his head tells us that Great Times has overtaken the whole earth.

In the city again; going along the street where the Tien-wang's brothers live. A large wall in a curved shape is erected opposite to a house redolent of red paint and gold. About three-fourths of the road passes between the wall and the house —I beg pardon, palace. People on horseback, my own pedestrian, must go behind the wall on *pain of* fictors will rush from the gilded doors and beat them. The guardians of the gate are however good-natured and very lazy. People do go by in front, but no horsemen. Of course foreigners are exempted from all such nonsense, and pass by with *much greeting and love from the soldiers* at the gate. Two small cannon are placed at the entrance to protect the street. They are of course useless as a defence, but it looks something, and is all a Chinaman cares about. The entrance to the palaces are all similar. It is the old familiar Yamên door, only brilliantly painted in red and gold. A board over the door announces the title of the owner. There is less taste displayed in the mixture of colours than I ever saw in any house in China. As long as there is plenty of red it pleases the owner, a lot of dirty ragged attendants throws in a neutral tint, and some of the palace fronts are really not unpleasant to the eye. They are building a handsome place for Ying-wang, and *Chung-wang has boasted that his new abode* will be the handsomest in the Happy Land after the Celestial Palace. We will just step into one of these gaudy buildings and dig out the owner. Marching to the door the attendants eagerly inquire your business, which of course you refuse to divulge to them. The portals, on which gigantic ugly dragons are painted, are thrown open, and you find yourself in a court in front of a triple building. The building is new, and the genius of Chinese artizans is displayed in the curious windows, stone work, and tablets. Everything is painted with brilliant colours, red always predominating, and the walls of the tribunal are covered with long strips of yellow satin or paper with dragon margins, on which are inscribed compliments to the owner of the house. These strips are all written by Tien-wang himself, but the meaning of them is so transcendentally celestial and mystical that no Chinaman that I have met with could make them out. A couple of large earthen vessels support a minature landscape on which are growing beautiful dwarf trees and shrubs. A little porcelain city is among these trees, while a hill covered with a pagoda rises abruptly at the back. Numbers of gold fish flourish in the water around it, and the whole forms a very pretty drawing-room ornament, far prettier than aquaria or other clumsy contrivance of that kind used in England. Passing from this hall of judgment which is always dirty and dark through several passages, in one of which you observe a boy beating his own pet will presently have to drink, you arrive at the Audience Chamber and make your bow to His Excellency the Acting Prime Minister, Son of the Prince of Praise, and styled the successor to the dignity thereof. If you are a missionary he will grin a ghastly smile of welcome, because then he can narrate the history of Tien-wang's ascent to Heaven; if an official he will frown a most killing frown to show his dignity, and then screw up the corners of his very large mouth into a kind of smile to show that notwithstanding all his magnificence he has still mortal sympathies left. His dress is intended to be very magnificent. On his head he wears a gilt affair called a dragon hat—I cannot give a description of it, except that it is made of pasteboard, gilt, with amber beads and pearls suspended, and a little bird on the top. I always fancied that the Pope's tiara must look very like this Tsung-ze-keuen's crown if a shell burst inside it. His cap is only assumed on great occasions. You, reverend gentlemen, only see a kind of undress affair, something between a mitre and a fool's cap of olden time, on which is space for the title of the owner. There is more paint *than gilt about this, and it certainly cannot be* called pretty. His dress consists of a long robe of yellow embroidered satin covered with dragons, the sun, moon and stars, and all kinds of curious things, embroidered yellow trowsers, and boots with enormous soles. On one occasion when he was obliged somewhat hurriedly and reluctantly to see some foreigners, he had occasion during the visit to get some document or seal, but was observed to be unable to leave his seat, in front of which is a large table covered with an embroidered cloth. You cannot see underneath it, and from the curious way in which His Excellency persisted in keeping his chair it was barely whispering of the Yamên brethren that in the hurry of the moment he had *forgotten his unmentionables.* His appearance is dreadfully unprepossessing. The countenance is that of a young man utterly done up, you would fancy that he was dying instead of his kingly father the Tsan-wang. He can tell lies as well as any man I ever saw, and never tells the truth if he can avoid it. In the conduct of public business he is a complete child and has to be dealt with as such, but he has always a monitor with him to advise him. I will introduce him to you once more before we leave, but very briefly. The rest of the officers present are the four city majors (Tsung-ts'ai-kwan Ta-chiang), who are fearless intelligent people, to whose palaces we would go and have a cup of tea had I time, and the grand *admiral, whose fleet he will tell you is at Soochow,* Hankow, or anywhere except Nanking. I should fancy this man eats a great deal, he is so slow and deliberate in all he does or says. He has a very large house near the Tsan-gate Gate, and from a furtive peep I took one day into his quarters, some very pretty women. The rest are nobodies, who have been asked to impress the foreigners with the grandeur of the Minister. While I am doing a little business, will you, my friends, look round the room. Observe the mixture of blue, red, and gold with which the rafters on the roof are painted, and the curious way in which the woodwork is carved. Those paintings on the wall would not be admitted in the corridors of the House of Commons, for see the trees are red, the walls yellow, and the houses pea-green. The perspective is likewise a little defective, as the pheasant on the tree is fully fifty thousand times as big as the owner of the mansion, which is higher than the mountain range to the west off; the bonts, too, are of frightful size and will be wrecked yet, against the bridge through which the artist intended them to pass, if the bridge which looks rickety, does not come down. But never mind, every panel in this audience room has its picture, and gives it a far better appearance than if the walls were covered with those horrible tablets. All the chairs on which we have been seated were formerly the property of Hien-fung's Viceroy, and if you enquire you will hear that the change of owners was effected through the immediate agency of heaven. They are covered with embroidered satin and are not inconvenient. On the various tables are pots planted with the most beautiful dwarf flowering trees. One about a foot high is covered with brilliant yellow flowers, and there is a lovely flowering peach by its side; then there are a couple of camelias and some flowers to me unknown. Every time I have been to this place new flowering trees were on the table and the old ones gone no one knows whither. In front of the Audience Chamber is a small court-yard with a road and bridge across it made of limestone, and beyond is a little room for dining purposes where, if you accept His Excellency's invitation, you may satisfy your hunger with sea-slugs, bamboo sprouts rancid pork, and other delicacies. What is more, the unfortunate man who during business has been making himself excessively uncomfortable in all keeping up what he fancies is a dignified demeanour, now takes off his crown and robe and sits down to meat with a smile. He will talk away for an hour in a very amiable way, and express his sorrow that he has no wine to give you, as in the heavenly Kingdom no one drinks it. Poor fellow, I do not want to libel him; but what became of the case of gin that was bought and paid for by him, and as for his Celestial teetotalism only yesterday I had as much stuff called Heavenly wine as I could drink in the residence of the *Mayor hard by, and what is more that wine had* been made in the city.

We will now take a stroll towards the Celestial residence of his very Celestial Majesty Hung-tsiu-tsuen. We cannot get in, but can see a good deal outside. This place is of great size, enclosed in a yellow wall forty feet high and very thick. Within you can see yellow and green roofs and a couple of not unhandsome minarets, but the mass of buildings is hidden from the curiosity of visitors by the wall aforesaid. The palace is only half completed and is intended to cover twice its present area, but when His Majesty's devoted and loving subjects will have completed this project heaven only knows, for only a dozen or so workmen are loitering about, hardly enough to keep the place clean. Near the palace is a ruined shed in a curious boat formed like a dragon with its monsense head, it is fast going to decay, but was once evidently most gorgeous with paint and gilt. That is the Sacred Dragon Boat in which His Majesty descended the Great River from Han-yang to the siege and capture of Nanking. It was once kept inside the walls, but has now been turned out, and nobody takes much notice of it. There is a huge yellow wall about three hundred yards from the first gateway whereon are painted the most atrocious-looking dragons possible. It is on this wall that Tien-wang posts his own peculiar proclamations. See there, they are all on yellow satin, written in vermillion ink, in the straggling and irregular hand which is Tien-wang himself. He is most indefatigable in getting up these documents, and in them are to be found the most startling and infamous blasphemy the human mind can imagine. I have seen the wall half covered with yellow satin, and often wondered whence it all came from. In your front is a tall curious gateway, very handsome in its way, and, although unfinished, gilded with great taste. It is built on columns, painted in red and gold, and the top is formed of that curious combination of woodwork so familiar to us in the Yamun at Canton. Passing through this gateway and the outer door you approach the grand door of the palace by a covered way supported by gilded columns. The roof is covered with dragons of all sizes and sorts doing all kinds of things, from eating the sun to pursuing a gigantic shrimp. Over the door, which is as gaudy as paint and gold can make it, is an inscription "of the True Shên, the Sacred Heavenly Door." On either side are two gigantic drums which, were you to beat, you would create intense alarm. In the inner chambers gilded lanterns suspended on silken cords and ornamented with gilt tassels are hung about in every direction, a very large and handsome glass one suspended in the centre once graced the Yamên of Ho-quei-ching at Soochow. To the right of the Sacred Heavenly Door is a space containing chairs and tables where heavenly soldiers are lying about in easy but not graceful positions. The arrival of foreigners does not create much sensation, and the old janitor, who told me that his age was great when he nursed Tien-wang, then a coolie child in a village near Canton, asks you to take a seat and cup of tea politely enough, and as you cannot get any further into the place you had better accept his invitation and rest after your long walk. There is a map called the Map of the Entire Territory of the Heavenly Teeping Dynasty to endure for a myriad *myriad years. It is an amusing document* or whatever you like to call it. A vast space of ground, almost square, and surrounded by seas is Chihli; a great square place, surrounded by apparently four walls, is the Heavenly Capital; Hongkong is nowhere, Japan a small speck, nor could I detect Peking in the part of the map I should have supposed it to exist; two little islands in the North-west are called England and France, other European nations are, I suppose, suppressed by Heavenly command, and the whole of Asia with the exception of China is swallowed up probably by a dragon. Now you would fancy, gold and silver, and so much gold and silver paint, lamps and flags would make a very grand sight. *Nothing of the sort, everything* is dirty to a degree. The gilding is fast sinking beneath a brown coating put upon it by dirty hot hands, dust, and rain; the red and the blue, the white and green are badly ink'an and feel inclined to run together; the dragons on the ceiling will not be in much longer unless repainted; the floor is covered with saliva and filth; the Heavenly troops lolling about are dirty, unkempt, and ragged—ruins that can be seen all round you look like misery in spite of Tien-wang, and you cannot help feeling that you are sitting in the centre of a vast system of human degradation and impostures.

Presently there is a dreadful noise of drums and cymbals and gongs, mingling with the roar of petards and the shrill notes of the wry-necked but celestial fife—Tienwang is going to dinner, and that noise will continue until heavenly repletion comes to His Majesty. For some time previously the Inner Gate has been partially open, and seedy-looking women have been entering and coming out with the plates, chopsticks, and other articles about to be used in the divine repast. Most of the articles are of gold. From the appearance of the chow-chow which was conveyed into the interior, I should opine that the celestial taste had a leaning towards cabbage. Although we cannot put our legs under the heavenly mahogany we can listen to what the fellows outside tell us of the glories of the interior. His Sacred Majesty the Heavenly King is 51 years of age, tall, strong, and healthy. He will never die, but when tired of sublunar affairs a dragon car will descend and he becomes a guest on high. He has had many interviews with Jesus of late, but according to his own proclamations this favour has lately been extended to his wife—I cannot tell you which out of the hundred and eight, but probably the mother of the Junior Lord.- None but women are allowed in the interior of the Palace, and I have been told there are about a thousand of them, so you can fancy his wife has a busy life. His Majesty has a crown of gold that weighs eight catties, a necklace of golden beases of like weight, and his gold embroidered dress is thickly studded with lumps of gold, something like and probably an imitation of foreign buttons. He is drawn from his distant apartments to the Audience Chamber in a gilded affair, called the Sacred Dragon Car, by his women, and is then seated on a throne to receive the prayers and flattery of his high officers. His son usually attends, but is rather a sickly youth by all account. He is very industrious, writes dozens of proclamations, receives and answers the letters from the Kings, and has a keen eye for business. I am not a missionary, and can consequently give only my lay opinion, which however is strong and well founded, that Tien-wang's Christianity is nothing but the rank blasphemy of a lunatic, and the profession of religion by his followers a laughable mockery and farce. As a heretic Tien-wang is the most incorrigible self-willed one I ever heard of. He has been talked to, written to, written at, remonstrated, and addressed in all shapes and forms about the truths of Christianity, and he remains more stubborn than ever. Doses of orthodoxy have been carefully administered to him by foreign missionaries, but have acted not as expected. Little doxologies and prayers have been furtively hurled at him, and he has swallowed them all. Dozens of bibles have been presented to him without doing much good, although I believe he reads them. Lately he actually got the entire Athanasian Creed thrown at him, damnatory clauses and all, and was more jollily heterodox than ever next day. The opinions of the fathers and of the councils have been sent him, and he has learnt his lesson so pat that he will floor the most learned gentleman who enters the lists with him with the opinions of Civil Augustine and the other ancients, quite as well as a cantankerous Tory Bishop. He is most baffling in his arguments. The Pope would have had him burnt long ago. One day he yields a point, and then says his instructor is wrong. He finds new translations of the Bible and none of our commentators would meet with his approval. He would spoil your best edition of Scott by scribbling his celestial opinions in red ink down the margin thereof. When everything else fails he will tell you that he has been to Heaven and you have not, and so "shut you up." Then he takes theological fits, and tells his people all kinds of curious things. The other day he ordered his chiefs to take unto themselves more wives against his next birthday. "Adam was right in the beginning to take one wife," says he, "but I know better now and tell you to take ten." He is equal to the Son according to his older documents, but more recently he always makes the Father, Son, Himself, and the Young Lord all equal. He has dismissed the Third Person of the Trinity, after vainly endevouring to incarnate it in the person of Tung-wang, the most bloodthirsty of all the Kings. He seems to me to roll in heterodoxy, flinging, while so doing, proclamations and books about like a wizard flinging flowers from a hat; when the fit is over he will correspond on yellow satin with any missionary, whether Roman, dissenter, or Papist and perhaps accompany his missive with a bolt of silk, and be quite submissive. Really he is a jolly old dog, this Tien-wang, and would play Old Harry with our orthodox people in the West. But the best of friends must part, and we will say good bye to him, hoping to see him personally when we pay a visit. We go out by a side door, where, according to the inscription, all nations enter to do homage. On your left hand is a low range of buildings where the chiefs put on the court robes previous to an audience. An important yellow satin proclamation there suspended is used to wipe the neighbouring lamp, and the whole building is a tawdry, dirty, trumpery affair.

We will pass Tsan-gate Gate, where we had audience and tiffin with his son the Tsan-sze-keuen. The place is shut now, the attendants are gone, a huge white affair is suspended over the door. Inside in a large costly coffin lays the old King dead at last. His son has no dignity to support now, for the title is not hereditary. The funeral is to be a grand affair, and the coffin is to be taken to the Sacred Mount. A three days' feast will follow, and so the story runs even in the Heavenly Kingdom of Great Pence — rushing through life like a madman, deluded with finery and gold and red paint, attended to by troops of slaves, master of life and death, he is dead at last, he has found perhaps the true great peace and perhaps the kingdom thereof, only I cannot follow and describe it. And now, good Mr. Editor, good-bye to Nanking, the city of the Coolie Kings.

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NAGASAKI SHIPPING LIST.

May. ARRIVED.
23—H.M. Algerine, (Br. g.b.), Hallowes, S.hae.
23—H.M. Actæon, (Ir. frig.), T. Ward, S.hae.
24—H.M. Ringdove, (Br. str.), Cragie, S.hae.
27—Martha Theresa, (Du. bq.), ——, Singapore.
28—St. Theodosius, (Rus.str.), Köhler, Shanghae.
29—Gharra, (Br. bq.), Burkitt, Shanghae.
31—Queen of May, (Br. bq.), Frazar, Shanghae.
31—Iskandaria, (Br. bg.), ——, Singapore.
June.
3—H.M. Sphinx, (Br. str.), Day, Chefoo.
6—North Star, (Br. bg.), Bide, Hongkong.
11—Marmora, (Br. bq.), Lyell, Shanghae.
12—Antagonist, (Br. bq.), Hill, Shanghae.
13—Templeman, (Am. bq.), Bird, Shanghae.
14—Anna Maria, (Br. bq.), Hurst, Shanghae.
14—Iuman, (Am. bq.), Ward, Shanghae.
15—Imperial, (Br. shp.), Wescott, Shanghae.
16—Therese, (Br. bq.), ——, Hongkong.

May. DEPARTED.
27—Spray, (Br. bq.), Smith, Shanghae.
31—H.M.S. Actæon, (Br. frig.), T. Ward, Survey.
31—H.M. Algerine, (Br. g.b.), Hallowes, do.
June.
4—St. Theodosius, (Ru. str.), Köhler, Amoor River.
6—H.M. Ringdove, (Br. str.), Cragie, Yeddo.
6—Martha Theresa, (Du. bq.), ——, Kanagawa.
6—Gharra, (Br. bq.), Burkitt, Shanghae.
9—H.M. Sphinx, (Br. str.), Day, Hongkong.
12—Queen of May, (Br. bq.), Frazar, Shanghae.
27—Marmora, (Br. bq.), Lyell, Kanagawa.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

SHOWING the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *July*, 1860, from observations taken by a self-registering THERMOMETER in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day, and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period, —also the average of the same for 7 years.

JULY 1860.—Rainy days not noted.

	Max	*Min*		*Max*	*Min*
1	76	69	17	93	80
2	77	69	18	93	80
3	76	70	19	93	81
4	77	67	20	94	80
5	75	69	21	91	83
6	75	67	22	90	77
7	75	67	23	91	77
8	78	67	24	90	78
9	82	74	25	89	80
10	80	76	26	89	79
11	78	76	27	89	76
12	86	76	28	87	75
13	90	77	29	87	77
14	91	78	30	87	76
15	92	79	31	88	79
16	93	80			

Average of 7 years { Thermo *Max* 87, *Min* 77 / Rainy days 6.71

To be continued monthly

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tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned having agreed that on account of Sheep, Cattle and Poultry being so very scarce, and consequently dear, to raise the prices of the following from 1st April, 1861,—

FOR HOUSE USE.

Soupmeat	at	8 Tls. cts.	₰ lb.
Beefsteak & Rosst Beef	„	9	„ „
Mutton Chop and Leg	„	13	„ „
Do. Fore part	„	11	„ „
Sheep's Head	„	15	„ each
Do. Liver	„	15	„ „
Ox Tail	„	10	„ „
Ox Tongue	„	30	„ „
Corned Tongue	„	50	„ „

FOR SHIPS USE.

Beef	at	8 Tls. cts.	₰ lb.
Mutton	„	11	„ „
Vegetables	„	3	„ „
Fowls and Ducks	„	8 Tls.	₰ doz.
Eggs	„	10 Tls. cts.	„
Milk	„	19	„ ₰ bottle.

(Signed) TUCK-CHUN.
„ PAUL.
„ CHIN-AIK.
„ WA-HEE.
„ JIM-ACHAY.
„ CHUAN-SING.
„ GEE-LOONG.
„ GEOK-FOONG.

21so Shanghai, 20th March, 1861.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
June 21	Perseverant	Fr. bg	204	Ponsaet	Puchau	June 18	Timber	Order
„ 21	Queen of May	B. bark	314	Frazer	Nagasaki	„ 14	Sundries	Dow and Co
„ 21	Macasser	Ha. bk	406	Godjo	Hongkong	„ 13	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
„ 22	Anz	Ha. sh.	338	Bruhn	do	„ 14	do	Wm Pustau and Co
„ 23	Daniel Webster	A. bark	273	Stannard	Tientsin	„ 10	do	Frazar and Co
„ 23	Chin-chin	B. lug.	70		Ningpo		do	Jas. T. Kew
„ 23	Européen [H I M str.				Pelito			
„ 24	Gazelle	A. ship	1486	Borland	Chefoo	„ 12	Ballast	Master
„ 24	Salamander	Prus.sch	115	Sürenser	Tientsin	„ 12	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
„ 24	Melita	A. schr	198	Stratton	do	„ 13	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
„ 24	Osnabruck	Ha. bk	375	Whloff	Ningpo	„ 23	Tea	Wm. Pustau and Co
„ 24	Curlew	A. bark	495	Ballard	Hongkong	„ 13	General	Aug. Heard and Co
„ 24	Fernandes	Por. str	231	Xavier	Hkong & Pehau		do	Dent and Co
„ 24	Jeddo	B. str.	449	Boutillier	Amoy		Sundries	Turner and Co
„ 25	W. H. Chandler	B. bark	292	Bremner	Hongkong	„ 14	General	Turner and Co
„ 25	Leichardt	B. ship	589	Clark	Liverpool	Feb 12		Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
„ 25	John Norman	A. ship	513	Norman	Swatow			Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
„ 25	Templeman	A. bark	344	Bird	Nagasaki	June 19		Wetmore, Cryder and Co
„ 26	Mona	B. bark	314	Tucker	Hankow	„ 19	do	Hogg Brothers
„ 26	Ta Yung *Tug*	B. str.	124	Filleul	do	„ 19		Shaw, Brothers and Co
„ 26	Nautilus	A. ship	524	Ellwell	Hongkong	„ 19	Coals	Aug. Heard and Co
„ 26	Chandler	B. bark	402		Swatow	„ 19	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
„ 26	Bouncer (95) [H M gb.			Creasy	Hankow	„ 19		
„ 27	Emma	B. schr	110	Ferguson	Ningpo		Med., &c.	Master

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
June 21	Clipper	Ha. sch	189	Hanzen	Tientsin	Re-expts.	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
„ 21	Therese Augusto	Da. bg	148	Russ	Puchau	Sun., &c.	Siemssen and Co
„ 22	Sarah H. Snow	A. bak	425	Higgins	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co
„ 22	Ophelia	Ha. bk	326	Tonges	Tientsin	Re-expts.	Dent and Co
„ 22	Auguste & Meline	Bre. bk	304	Von Harten	Amoy	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
„ 22	{ Burgermeister / Duckwitz }	Bre. bk	327	Mlesegeas	Tientsin	Sun., &c.	Overweg and Co
„ 22	Spray	B. schr	253	Smith	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
„ 23	Henry Ellis	B. ship	472	Hallille	Kanagawa	Sun., &c.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
„ 23	Faust	Ha. sch	148	Thuren	Tientsin	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
„ 23	Fiery Cross	B. str.	443	Crockett	Kanagawa	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
„ 23	Delhi	B. bark	359	Thwaites	Nagasaki	do	Turner and Co
„ 24	Rival	A. bark	430	Rouse	Tientsin		Augustine Heard and Co
„ 24	Greifswald	Prus. bk	452	Kreuschner	Puchau	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
„ 24	Leonidas	B. ship	697	Andrew	Nagasaki		Lindsay and Co
„ 25	Martha & Emily	B. brig	194	Carter	Tientsin	Sun., &c.	Gilman and Co
„ 27	Gaustlet	A. ship	486	Borland	Hongkong		Master
„ 27	Carrington	A. ship	587	Mathers	Kanagawa	Ballast	Olyphant and Co
„ 27	Frederick	Da. bk	250	Godt	Chefoo	Sun., &c.	Wm. Hargreaves

EXPORT of SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from 1st July, 1860, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw: China	Raw: Japan	Thrown	Total bales	Coarse	Waste	Cocoons
July 1	Pekin, str.,	750	.. Hongkong	1,319	.....	.....	1,319	.....	.....	.....
„ 17	Formosa, str.,	450	.....do.....	2,309	29	.....	2,338	.....	.....	.....
„ 18	Jubilee,	764	..London	32	5	37	17	25	357	
Aug 2	Cadiz, str.,	481	.. Hongkong	1,864	168	8	2,040	.....	.....	1
„ 18	Formosa, str.,	450	.....do.....	2,295	204	3	2,502	.....	.....	.....
„ 24	Challenger,	698	.....London	3,710	14	7	3,731	4	.....	.....
Sept 5	Emeu, str.,	997	.. Hongkong	3,791	316	21	4,338	.....	.....	.....
„ 7	Ballarat,	712	.....London	2,320	368	.....	3,188	.....	.....	19
„ 10	Hellespont, str.,	330	.. Hongkong	40	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
„ 12	Lucknow,	402	.....London	1,429	215	34	1,678	5	.....	16
„ 15	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	.. Hongkong	69	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....
„ 15	Cadiz, str.,	481	.....do.....	2,022	386	2	2,410	.....	.....	.....
Oct 5	Aden, str.,	507	.....do.....	2,050	399	19	2,468	.....	.....	.....
„ 5	Assyrian,	555	.....London	1,909	407	.....	2,316	5	.....	.....
„ 9	Livingston,	555	.....do.....	1,085	596	.....	1,681	6	.....	.....
„ 18	Formosa, str.,	450	.. Hongkong	2,017	357	10	2,384	.....	.....	4
„ 22	Aden, str.,	507	.....do.....	1,033	48	17	1,144	.....	.....	4
„ 26	Wynaud,	521	.....London	1,442	.....	.....	1,442	25	.....	68
„ 26	Kate Carnie,	249	.....do.....	1,521	.....	.....	1,521	.....	.....	.....
„ 29	Hellespont, str.,	330	.. Hongkong	26	.....	7	33	.....	.....	.....
„ 29	Palmerston,	397	.....London	782	2	.....	784	.....	.....	.....
Nov 4	Imperatriz, str.,	1511	.....do.....	1,038	259	18	1,315	.....	.....	.....
„ 7	Ocean Mail,	630	.....do.....	2,301	40	.....	2,341	.....	.....	.....
„ 8	Cadiz, str.,	481	.. Hongkong	1,931	278	6	2,215	.....	.....	.....
„ 10	Fama Filipina,	800	Amoy & Manila	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
„ 22	Formosa, str.,	450	.. Hongkong	1,807	394	10	2,211	.....	.....	.....
„ 27	Solent,	732	.....London	2,304	182	5	2,491	82	.....	.....
Dec 7	Aden, str.,	507	.. Hongkong	2,416	128	27	2,571	.....	.....	.....
„ 22	Aerolite,	911	.....London	2,647	.....	1	2,648	48	15	39
„ 23	Formosa, str.,	450	.. Hongkong	2,129	178	27	2,334	.....	.....	.....
Jan 3	Cambalu,	499	.....London	.....	.....	.....	1,414	.....	.....	.....
„ 6	Aden, str.,	507	.. Hongkong	2,387	314	113	2,814	.....	.....	.....
„ 25	Formosa, str.,	450	.....do.....	2,384	335	61	2,780	.....	.....	.....
„ 27	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	.....do.....	4	.....	12	19	.....	.....	.....
„ 31	Tung Yu,	1136	.....London	1,704	.....	3	1,707	72	6	.....
Feb 7	Aden, str.,	507	.. Hongkong	1,999	23	201	2,223	.....	.....	.....
„ 22	Cadiz, str.,	481	.....do.....	914	383	170	1,463	8	.....	.....
Mar 3	Hacchante,	717	.....London	1,351	7	19	1,377	6	.....	276
„ 7	Aden, str.,	507	.. Hongkong	1,826	94	212	2,132	.....	.....	.....
„ 24	Gauges, str.,	742	.....do.....	602	108	216	926	2	.....	.....
„ 23	Glencoe,	746	.....London	803	.....	20	823	31	27	58
Apr 7	Aden, str.,	507	.. Hongkong	643	142	127	912	5	.....	.....
„ 13	Rodolph,	187	Manila v. Amoy	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
„ 22	S. José,	200	.....do.....	17	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
„ 24	Cadiz, str.,	481	.. Hongkong	1,670	161	133	1,964	.....	5	.....
„ 27	Egmont,	668	.....London	842	.....	82	898	.....	6	.....
May 4	Madras, str.,	606	.. Hongkong	560	.....	79	639	.....	.....	.....
„ 12	Ganges, str.,	742	.....do.....	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
„ 14	Ziba,	497	.....London	947	.....	59	1,006	.....	3	.....
„ 19	Emeu, str.,	1000	.. Hongkong	631	225	377	1,233	.....	.....	.....
„ 26	Sir Ralph Abercromby,	746	.....London	275	44	232	551	.....	.....	6
June 4	Pekin, str.,	750	.. Hongkong	282	333	59	674	.....	.....	.....
„ 8	Carthage, str.,	500	H'kong & F'chau	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 11	Glenclune,	470	.....London	189	.....	57	246	.....	5	.....
„ 19	Cadiz, str.,	481	.. Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	1,167	.....	.....	.....

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch.
Aalfontar	May 24	Rus. sh	769	Bockleman	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	1mdt.
Aar	June 22	Ha. sh.	338	Bouhn	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Allison	May 27	B. ship	697	Bennett	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Amazone	June 9	Han.bk	278	Fock	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	eld 27 inst
Berwick Wallc *Hull*	Dec 22	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Carrie Leland	June 20	A. bark	310	Smith	Ullett and Co	Kanagawa	3d prox
Challenger	June 3	B. ship	698	Macey	Lindsay and Co	London	1mdt.
Charlotte Ann	May 28	B. bark	435	Good	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
Chicora	May 27	B. ship	453	Bristow	Jas. T. Kew	Chefoo	1mdt.
Chin-chin	June 23	B. lug.	70		Jas. T. Kew		
Chrysolite	June 3	B. ship	471	Roy	Johnson and Co	London	1mdt.
Clara Novello	June 18	B. ship	572	Hilngston	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Coromandel	May 24	B. ship	735	Thompson	Order		
Curlew	June 24	A. bark	495	Ballard	Augustine Heard and Co	Kanagawa	2nd prox
Daniel Webster	June 23	A. bark	273	Stannard	Frazar and Co	London	1mdt.
Earl of Chester	May 27	B. bark	517	Nancollis	Gilman and Co		Early
Ellen Masters	May 27	B. bark	498	Pearse	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	eld 28 inst
Elizabeth	June 15	B. schr	146	Fairer	Master		
Elizabeth	June 18	B. ship	442	Samson	A. R. Tilby		
Eloise	June 3	A. ship	881	Miller	Augustine, Heard and Co		
Emma	June 14	S.S. bg	240	Hinslop	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	eld 28 inst
Emma	June 27	B. schr	110	Fergusson	Master		
Empress of India	May 26	B. ship	588	Armstrong	W. R. Adamson and Co	Kanagawa	eld 23 inst
Ernst	June 18	Bre. sh	216	Rensle	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Tientsin	eld 23 inst
Fernandes	June 24	Por. str	231	Xavier	Dent and Co		
Garland	June 17	A. schr	113	Luders	Lindsay and Co	Newchwang	eld 27 inst
Gauntlet	June 18	B. ship	693	Weld	Dent and Co		
General Michiels	June 20	Du. bk	393	Visser	Wm. Pustau and Co	Nagasaki	Early
George Washington	June 9	B. ship	414	Dempster	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Kanagawa	eld 28 inst
Gharra	June 14	B. bark	561	Burkitt	Wm. Hargreaves	Nagasaki	29th inst
Heloise	June 5	Fr. bk	267	Dogerle	J. S. Baron		
Ida D. Rogers	June 10	A. schr	216	Morehouse	A. R. Tilby	Chefoo	eld 27 inst
James Shepherd	June 18	B. bark	272	Purdy	Dent and Co		
Jeddo	June 24	B. str.	449	Boutillier	Turner and Co		
John Norman	June 25	A. ship	513	Norman	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Jubilee	June 3	B. ship	764	Jones	Fletcher and Co	London	1mdt.
Juliane	June 10	Bre. bk	331	Rosemeyer	Siemssen and Co	Swatow	Early
Lalage	Apr 15	Fr. lug.	63	Mahaut	Captain	Tientsin	1mdt.
Lady Amherst	June 1	B. bark	421	Harrison	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Lebanon	June 15	A. ship	696	Hamilten	Olyphant and Co	Nagasaki	1mdt.
Leichardt	June 23	B. ship	589	Clark	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Macasser	June 21	Ha. bk	406	Godjo	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Madras	Dec 24		1237		Order		
Magnolia	June 17	A. ship	643	Hunt	Frazar and Co	Puchau	1mdt.
Malabar	June 18	Ha. bk	322	Moller	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Mandarin	June 20	A. ship	776	Parrott	Augustine, Heard and Co		
Mary R. Mitford	June 18	B. bark	519	Leadley	A. R. Tilby		
Melita	June 24	A. schr	198	Stratton	Wm. Pustau and Co	Tientsin	1mdt.
Mona	June 26	B. bark	314	Tucker	Hogg Brothers		
Nautilus	June 26	A. ship	544	Ellwell	Augustine Heard and Co		
Naval Brigade	May 27	B. ship	845	MacEwen	R. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Kanagawa	6th prox
Neva	Apr 2	B. schr	133		Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Niemen	Apr 9	— str.	388		Barnes Dallas		
Nimrod		B. bark	235	Clark	Ullett and Co	Ningpo	Early
Osnabruck	June 24	Ha. bk	375	Whloff	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Pacific	June 23	B. bark	413	Renny	Wm. Hargreaves		
Perseverant	June 21	Fr. bg	204	Ponsaet	Order		
Philippe de la Noye	June 9	A. bark	383	Terry	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	eld 28 inst
Polmaise	May 28	B. ship	587	Carter	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Prince of Wales	June 16	A. schr	233	Ralson	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Hkong & W'poa	1mdt.
Queen of May	June 21	B. bark	314	Frazer	Dow and Co		
Revenue Cutter	June 19						
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	68	Dobbyna	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Salamander	June 24	Prus.sch	115	Sürenser	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Sharpshooter	May 14	B. ship	481	McClelland	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	1mdt.
St. Ann	Apr 13	Fr. lug.	40	Junié			
St. Vincent	June 13	B. ship	538	Lilley	Hooper and Co		
Syrian	June 14	B. bark	328	Stopher	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Tientsin	1mdt.
Ta Yung *Tug*	June 26	B. str.	124	Filleul	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Templeman	June 25	A. bark	344	Bird	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Traveller	June 26	B. bark	402		Wm. Pustau and Co		
Union	June 1	A. ship	1012	Wiley	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	1mdt.
W. H. Chandler	June 23	B. bark	292	Bremner	Turner and Co		

[74 *Merchants Vessels.*]

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Bouncer (95)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut Creasy	60
Encounter	H M screw-steamer	4	..	..	Capt. R. Dew	360
Flamer (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Lieut Bingham	60
Renard	H M steam-sloop	6	..	..	J G Goodenough	200
Contest	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Lynch	..
Européen	H I M steamer	..	..	..		..
Fei-loong (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	Baker	..
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Hutel { Flag-ship of Rear-Admi. / Protet }	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Marne	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Freycinet	..
Meteor (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	Geary	..
Haydamack	H I R M gun-boat	..	..	..	Pecheroff	..

EXPORT of SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.
From 1st July, 1860, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw Silk pculs	Raw Silk bales	Other Silk bales	Silk Piece Goods pieces
Oct 16	Phantom,	1174	New York,	..... 427:70	.....	.....	.....
Dec 2	Swordfish,	1035	New York,	..... 274:66	 103	.....	.....
„ 10	Pursuit,	603	New York,	..... 75:95	 65	.....	.....
Jan 2	Star King,	428	New York,	..... 75:33	.....	.....	.....
Feb 11	Sportsman,	626	New York,	..... 26:22	 43	.....	 360
„ 26	Onward,	874	New York,	..... 4:80	.....	.....	.....
Mar 11	Lord Clarendon,	273	New York,	..... nil	..... nil	.....	..... nil
„ 18	Eliza & Ella,	799	New York,	..... 29:07	 16	.....	.....
Apr 3	Potosi,	468	New York,	..... nil	..... nil	.....	..... nil
„ 19	Mary & Louisa,	497	New York,	.....	 90	.....	.....
May 25	Dora	854	New York,	..... 19 bales	 32	.....	.....
June 22	Sarah H. Snow	425	New York,	..... 3 bales	.....	.....	.....

EXPORT of TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)—from 1st July,* 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	Total *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	Total *Green* lbs	Grand Total lbs
July 18	*Jubilee,*	764	London,	314,281	110,356	59,107	.....	.....	490,651	34,807	7,088	.....	.....	2,375	44,701	120,315	219,286	709,937
Augt 24	*Challenger,*	698	London,	20,956	.....	31,639	3,024	.....	55,619	114,020	8,472	.....	11,060	22,060	145,359	.....	301,380	357,199
Sept 9	*Ballarat,*	712	London,	277,696	101,665	16,487	.....	8,393	404,681	20,415	2,393	.....	2,028	1,200	48,169	.....	74,205	479,886
„ 12	*Lucknow,*	402	London,	78,640	46,749	.....	.....	.....	125,389	37,752	9,177	.....	4,149	3,793	12,600	400	67,871	193,260
Oct. 5	*Assyrian,*	556	London,	167,643	.....	18,241	.....	.....	185,884	35,761	5,802	.....	2,431	228	177,000	.....	221,166	407,050
„ 9	*Livingston,*	555	London,	278,948	.....	7,285	4,720	.....	290,953	102,356	19,761	966	8,464	6,737	187,707	.....	326,281	483,234
„ 21	*Koh-i-noor,*	303	Liverpool,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,767	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,767
„ 26	*Wynaud,*	521	London,	226,399	18,701	504	9,105	.....	265,009	79,337	6,449	.....	13,907	8,583	16,183	.....	124,459	389,468
„ 26	*Kate Carnie,*	249	London,	268,890	.....	10,545	4,333	.....	283,777	73,989	7,393	708	2,588	7,741	106,441	.....	198,860	482,637
„ 27	*Palmerston,*	397	London,	356,141	.....	.....	.....	.....	356,141	39,787	6,871	.....	2,917	3,512	5,909	.....	59,156	415,297
Nov. 4	*Imperatriz,* str.,	1311	London,	.....	.....	36,401	.....	.....	36,401	59,824	6,224	.....	13,464	3,412	13,060	8,880	104,673	141,074
„ 7	*Ocean Mail,*	630	London,	174,621	36,575	19,323	37,163	.....	267,692	37,976	2,911	.....	2,479	5,068	48,519	.....	96,953	364,645
„ 27	*Solent,*	732	London,	366,765	.....	.....	24,728	.....	391,493	76,514	3,457	968	2,561	27,412	88,307	5,867	205,086	596,579
Dec. 17	*Congo,*	334	Glasgow,	214,704	.....	.....	.....	.....	214,704	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214,704
„ 22	*Aerolite,*	911	London,	226,673	9,017	.....	49,063	.....	284,753	134,277	35,174	12,329	8,468	22,091	99,207	.....	311,537	596,290
Jan. 3	*Cambalu,*	499	London,	340,280	8,427	9,760	18,247	.....	376,714	49,370	20,017	.....	1,661	15,428	1,407	11,915	99,598	476,312
„ 31	*Tung Yu,*	1136	London,	613,475	74,644	.....	170,733	.....	858,752	55,068	12,035	.....	5,809	2,608	47,496	.....	120,016	988,768
Feb. 10	*Sir Isaac Newton,*	400	Liverpool,	369,696	2,320	.....	.....	.....	374,620	17,845	20,672	.....	619	5,195	63,277	.....	107,608	482,228
Mar. 3	*Hacchante,*	717	London,	474,589	.....	.....	5,812	12,923	494,789	3,266	11,199	.....	.....	.....	37,316	.....	51,781	546,570
„ 25	*Glencoe,*	746	London,	273,523	79,625	10,375	7,841	16,160	393,524	160,499	46,167	.....	17,560	12,448	103,745	.....	365,428	758,952
Apr. 27	*Egmont,*	678	London,	81,259	.....	.....	69,133	27,319	177,711	205,562	22,338	.....	21,359	19,780	91,202	.....	360,242	537,953
May 14	*Ziba,*	497	London,	6,535	.....	.....	77,947	50,473	134,955	149,783	66,500	.....	6,961	11,210	141,020	.....	375,474	510,429
„ 25	*Sir Ralph Abercromby,*	746	London,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,609	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,609
June 11	*Glenclune,*	470	London,	296,085	.....	7,080	11,223	6,154	319,642	84,835	22,648	2,143	2,917	12,343	43,081	7,609	205,576	525,218

EXPORT of TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from 1st July,* 1860.

| Sailed | Ship's Name | Tons | For | *Congou* | *Souchong* | *Oolung* | *Flowery Pekoe* | *Sorts* | Total *Black* lbs | *Young Hyson* | *Hyson* | *Hyson Skin* | *Twankay* | *Imperial* | *Gunpowder* | *